

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sec. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L  
NOFORN

25X1

COUNTRY	North Korea	REPORT	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	1. Political Indoctrination Courses in the Armed Forces 2. Reaction of Farmers to the Regime	DATE DISTR.	18 August 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	1
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	ND 25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES	25X1
DATE ACQUIRED		This is UNEVALUATED Information	

PROCESSING COPY

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

25X1

Political Indoctrination

CONFIDENTIAL

1. The organic Anti-Tank Artillery Company, (1st Regiment, 6th Division, 5th Corps, People's Armed Forces) held political indoctrination classes for two (2) hours on Tuesdays and Fridays.

25X1

25X1

25X1

2. Political indoctrination for non-commissioned officers was conducted by HWANG Kap-nok (NPA) [redacted] 1st lieutenant and company commander, at the indoctrination room of the company headquarters. Political indoctrination for privates-first-class and privates was conducted by each platoon leader at their barracks.

25X1

25X1

3. [redacted] the above company conducted a political indoctrination summing-up project. Students were first obliged to discuss and review all the political subjects which had been studied during the preceding year. Then the students were requested to select 12 - 13 out of approximately 30 subject matters of the summing-up examination chosen by higher echelon officials. The summing-up examination was held under the direction of the political commander of the 8th Company, (3rd Battalion), who was assisted by each platoon leader.

25X1

25X1

4. The subjects and contents of the political indoctrination received at the above company areas follows:

25X1

- A. "It is the obligation and honor of youngmen to serve in the People's Armed Forces"; Korea had groaned for approximately half a century under the tyranny of Japan before it was liberated on 15 August 1945 and be able to lead a happy life. The American imperialists, however, wrecked this happy life of the Korean People, and are now fanatically trying to colonize Korea. c, youngmen, should be very proud of the fact that we are able to serve in the People's Armed Forces at such a momentous time.

A total of six (6) hours were spent on this subject: two (2) hours for lectures, another two (2) hours for questioning, and the last two (2) hours for discussion.

- B. "The mission and characteristics of the People's Armed Forces": The mission of the Korean People's Armed Forces is to establish a government of the Democratic People's Republic of a unified Korea. The Korean People's Armed Forces is made up of the sons and daughters of the working people. It is an army of justice, and it will liberate the small and weak nations by fighting against imperialistic nations.

- C. "The necessity of the soldiers' oath": Members of the People's Armed Forces should know thoroughly and memorize the following four (4) items of the soldiers' oath:

- 1) I hereby solemnly swear, in the name of honorable and great ancestors, that I, as a soldier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, will carry out my sacred duty for the fatherland, and will be loyal to the fatherland and the democratic people's government until the last moment of my life.

NOFORN

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

2) I swear that I will be always well prepared to protect, devotedly and dutifully, the democratic system established by the will of the people; to fight all enemies without sparing my effort and life; and to defend the freedom and independence (of the nation), with arms.

3) I swear that I will become a brave, honest, and diligent soldier; will strictly keep military secrecy and national secrecy; will diligently study military science; and will protect, by all means, the property of the people and military property.

25X1

4) In case I deliberately break this solemn oath, I will be subject to the hatred and curse of the people, and will, after a fair trial, receive solemn, yet merciless, punishment.

C. "Soldiers' five (5) manners and courtesy": The internal regulations of the People's Armed Forces and the military postal regulations were explained, and lectures were held on military morality.

D. "Necessity and requirements of military postal regulations".

25X1

5. In history classes at the Pihyon High School

the causes and results of the bourgeois revolution in the 18th century, the difference between the bourgeois revolution and the proletarian revolution, and the achievements made by Marx and Engels.

25X1

Using the Labor News (Kodong Sinmun) and the Democratic Korea (Minju Choson), the teacher delivered lectures, for approximately 30 minutes, to the students on such subject matters as foreign aid, the South Korean situation, and the news of the People's Armed Forces.

25X1

#### Non-Communist Activities

25X1

6. a warning was issued by the division commander to the effect that anybody participating in anti-party or anti-national activities would be shot order of the government.

25X1

7. Scuffle in a flying airplane: This is the story of an incident which occurred in an army transporter flying to P'yongyang from either Sinuiju or somewhere in Manchuria. There was one lieutenant colonel of the People's Armed Forces, travelling with his wife, and several Russian officers on board the plane. Suddenly the North Korean lieutenant colonel took out his pistol and ordered the pilot to fly to South Korea. The Russian advisors pounced on the lieutenant colonel. As the result of this airborne scuffle, two (2) Russian advisors died and either the Korean colonel or his wife died, so the story goes.

25X1

#### Communist Activities

25X1

8.

NOFORN

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

9.

10.

11. [redacted] a grain purchasing project was implemented in Pihyŏn-ŭp, (Pihyŏn-gun, P'yŏngan-bukto). Before embarking on the program, the Communists said that they would purchase only the grain left after the farmers had set aside a certain quantity of grain which they would need for the ensuing year. But once the purchasing had been started, the Communists clamored that the grain purchasing program had to be implemented successfully and demanded the farmers to produce more grain because it was quite evident that they had some left over after they had paid the tax-in-kind. Those who were reluctant in responding to the demands of the Communists were criticized at mass meetings of farmers and were subsequently liquidated on trumped-up charges. 25X1

12. In spite of all such attempts, the Communists were not able to achieve their purchasing quotas; but they merely served to create deep-rooted enmity and hatred against the government in the minds of the farmers. This hatred of farmers was directed to those who contacted them on the grassroots level, such as the chairman of the district (Ri) people's committee, members of the internal affairs station, and the members of the armed self-defense unit.

13. [redacted] the farmers, having run out of food, went to the district (Ri) people's committee and requested rice, almost everyday. Later, the farmers received "loan grain" from the government, which they made into porridge. At the news of the arrival of the second load of loan grain, the farmers again gathered in front of the district (Ri) people's committee and did not leave the place, badgering the officials of the district (Ri) people's committee to give them the rice, and thus harassed the Communists. 25X1

14. [redacted] PAE Un-ki (NPA), chairman of the Tongshŏ-ri People's Committee (Pihyŏn-gun), delivered a speech to the farmers of his district (Ri) to the effect that the farmers had to work harder and longer during the harvesting season so that they could pay the tax-in-kind sooner than other districts (Ri). 25X1

15. In spite of the fact that they are very much pressed for time and other things, the Communists have gone through the trouble of abolishing the lunar New Year's Day, which had been most enjoyed by the local farmers (Pihyŏn-ŭp, Pihyŏn-gun). The Communists are now out propagandizing that the solar New Year's Day and, especially, May Day, are the biggest holidays to be observed. Inwardly, the general farmers are very indifferent to these new holidays. 25X1

16. A loudspeaker facility, installed [redacted] in front of the Pihyŏn-gun Internal Affairs Station in the [redacted] (Up) of Pihyŏn, was beaming broadcasts from the P'yŏngnam Radio station. 25X1

NOFORN

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

**Page Denied**

KUFUKW

25X1

Political Indoctrination~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. The organic Anti-Tank Artillery Company, (1st Regiment, 6th Division, 5th Corps, People's Armed Forces) held political indoctrination classes for two (2) hours on Tuesdays and Fridays.

25X1

2. Political indoctrination for non-commissioned officers was conducted by HWANG Kap-nok (NTA) [redacted] 1st lieutenant and company commander, at the indoctrination room of the company headquarters. Political indoctrination for privates-first-class and privates was conducted by each platoon leader at their barracks.

25X1

25X1

3. [redacted] the above company conducted a political indoctrination summing-up project. Students were first obliged to discuss and review all the political subjects which had been studied during the preceding year. Then the students were requested to select 12 - 13 out of approximately 30 subject matters of the summing-up examination chosen by higher echelon officials. The summing-up examination was held under the direction of the political commander of the 8th Company, (3rd Battalion), who was assisted by each platoon leader.

25X1

4. The subjects and contents of the political indoctrination received at the above company areas follows:

- A. "It is the obligation and honor of youngmen to serve in the People's Armed Forces"; Korea had groaned for approximately half a century under the tyranny of Japan before it was liberated on 15 August 1945 and be able to lead a happy life. The American imperialists, however, wrecked this happy life of the Korean People, and are now fanatically trying to colonize Korea. We, youngmen, should be very proud of the fact that we are able to serve in the People's Armed Forces at such a momentous time.

A total of six (6) hours were spent on this subject: two (2) hours for lectures, another two (2) hours for questioning, and the last two (2) hours for discussion.

- B. "The mission and characteristics of the People's Armed Forces": The mission of the Korean People's Armed Forces is to establish a government of the Democratic People's Republic of a unified Korea. The Korean People's Armed Forces is made up of the sons and daughters of the working people. It is an army of justice, and it will liberate the small and weak nations by fighting against imperialistic nations.

- C. "The necessity of the soldiers' oath": Members of the People's Armed Forces should know thoroughly and memorize the following four (4) items of the soldiers' oath:

- 1) I hereby solemnly swear, in the name of honorable and great ancestors, that I, as a soldier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, will carry out my sacred duty for the fatherland, and will be loyal to the fatherland and the democratic people's government until the last moment of my life.

KUFUKW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOFORN

CONFIDENTIAL

2) I swear that I will be always well prepared to protect, devotedly and dutifully, the democratic system established by the will of the people; to fight all enemies without sparing my effort and life; and to defend the freedom and independence (of the nation), with arms.

3) I swear that I will become a brave, honest, and diligent soldier; will strictly keep military secrecy and national secrecy; will diligently study military science; and will protect, by all means, the property of the people and military property.

4) In case I deliberately break this solemn oath, I will be subject to the hatred and curse of the people, and will, after a fair trial, receive solemn, yet merciless, punishment.

C. "Soldiers' five (5) manners and courtesy": The internal regulations of the People's Armed Forces and the military postal regulations were explained, and lectures were held on military morality.

D. "Necessity and requirements of military postal regulations".

5. In history classes at the Pihyon High School [redacted]

[redacted] the causes and results of the bourgeois revolution in the 18th century, the difference between the bourgeois revolution and the proletarian revolution, and the achievements made by Marx and Engels. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] Using the Labor News (Nodong Sinmun) and the Democratic Korea (Minju Choson), the teacher [redacted] delivered lectures, for approximately 30 minutes, to the students on such subject matters as foreign aid, the South Korean situations, and the news of the People's Armed Forces.

25X1

#### Non-Communist Activities

6. [redacted]

25X1

a warning was issued by the division commander to the effect that anybody participating in anti-party or anti-national activities would be shot order of the government. [redacted]

25X1

7. Scuffle in a flying airplane<sup>1</sup>: This is the story of an incident which occurred in an army transporter flying to P'yongyang from either Sinuiju or somewhere in Manchuria sometime in January 1955. There was one lieutenant colonel of the People's Armed Forces, travelling with his wife, and several Russian officers on board the plane. Suddenly the North Korean lieutenant colonel took out his pistol and ordered the pilot to fly to South Korea. The Russian advisors pounced on the lieutenant colonel. As the result of this airborne scuffle, two (2) Russian advisors died and either the Korean colonel or his wife died, so the story goes.

#### Communist Activities

25X1

8. [redacted]

NOFORN

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

9.

10.

11. [redacted] a grain purchasing project was implemented in Pihyōn-ūp, (Pihyōn-gun, P'yongan-bukto). Before embarking on the program, the Communists said that they would purchase only the grain left after the farmers had set aside a certain quantity of grain which they would need for the ensuing year. But once the purchasing had been started, the Communists clamored that the grain purchasing program had to be implemented successfully and demanded the farmers to produce more grain because it was quite evident that they had some left over after they had paid the tax-in-kind. Those who were reluctant in responding to the demands of the Communists were criticized at mass meetings of farmers and were subsequently liquidated on trumped-up charges. 25X1
12. In spite of all such attempts, the Communists were not able to achieve their purchasing quotas; but they merely served to create deep-rooted enmity and hatred against the government in the minds of the farmers. This hatred of farmers was directed to those who contacted them on the grassroots level, such as the chairman of the district (Ri) people's committee, members of the internal affairs station, and the members of the armed self-defense unit.
13. [redacted] the farmers, having run out of food, went to the district (Ri) people's committee and requested rice, almost everyday. Later, the farmers received "loan grain" from the government, which they made into porridge. At the news of the arrival of the second load of loan grain, the farmers again gathered in front of the district (Ri) people's committee and did not leave the place, badgering the officials of the district (Ri) people's committee to give them the rice, and thus harassed the Communists. 25X1
14. [redacted] PAE Un-ki (MTA), chairman of the Tongso-ri People's Committee (Pihyōn-gun), delivered a speech to the farmers of his district (Ri) to the effect that the farmers had to work harder and longer during the harvesting season so that they could pay the tax-in-kind sooner than other districts (Ri). 25X1
15. In spite of the fact that they are very much pressed for time and other things, the Communist have gave through the trabble of abolishing the lunar New Year's Day, which had been most enjoyed by the local farmers (Pihyōn-ūp, Pihyōn-gun). The Communists are now out propagandizing that the solar New Year's Day and, especially, May Day, are the biggest holidays to be observed. Inwardly, the general farmers are very indifferent to these new holidays.
16. A loudspeaker facility, installed [redacted] in front of the Pihyōn-gun Internal Affairs Station in the town (Up) of Pihyōn, was beaming broadcasts from the P'yongyang Radio Station. 25X1 25X1



25X1

**Page Denied**